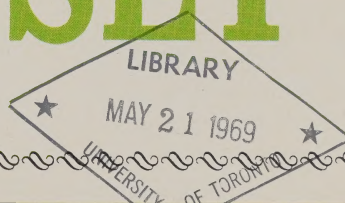
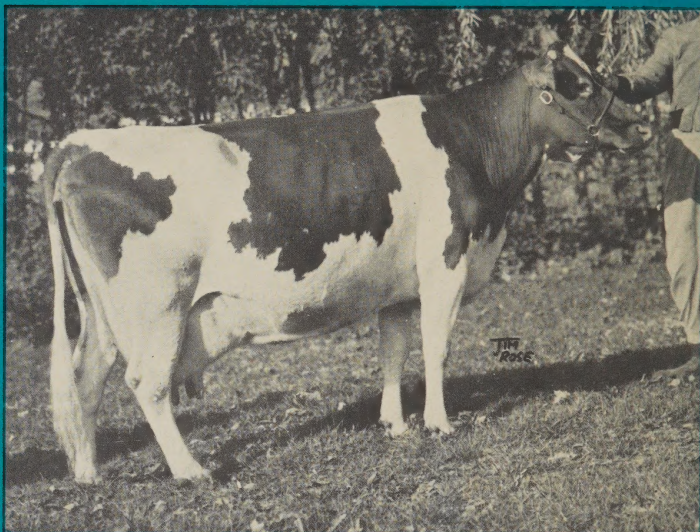


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THE CANADIAN GUERNSEY





Bon Haven Emeraldus Ruby is first on the Canadian Milk Honour Roll for 305 days and 365 days at twice daily milking. In four lactations she produced 82,165 pounds (37,269.4 kg) of milk and 3,201 pounds (1,451.9 kg) of fat. For 305 days in milk she produced, at 5 years, 13,826 pounds (6,271.4 kg) milk, 531 pounds (240.9 kg) fat; at 6 years, 18,067 pounds (8,195.1 kg) milk, 732 pounds (332.02 kg) fat; at 8 years, 21,835 pounds (9,904.2 kg) milk, 871 pounds (395.1 kg) fat; at 9 years, 22,257 pounds (10,095.6 kg) milk, 807 pounds (366.1 kg) fat.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The first recorded importation to Canada of Guernseys was made in 1878 by Sir John Abbott, a former prime minister of Canada, for his farm near Montreal, Quebec. But Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, on Canada's Atlantic seaboard, were the first to really appreciate the Guernsey cow.

The Guernsey breed was developed on three of the Channel Islands — Sark, Alderney and Guernsey — off the coast of France. Monks were sent over from France more than 1,000 years ago to drive out pirates and teach agriculture to the inhabitants. As their food consisted mostly of milk and milk products, the monks concentrated on the milking qualities and the quality of the milk produced by their cattle. In doing so, the monks developed a breed that produced economic quantities of golden-coloured milk high in protein and total solids, sweet to the taste and attractive to the eye.

Special legislation was passed more than 100 years ago to prohibit the import of cattle to the island of Guernsey — consequently the breed has been kept pure ever since.

The development of the Canadian Guernsey began in 1880 in Nova Scotia when a shipwrecked sailing vessel heading for Boston managed to land some of its cargo of Guernseys. These were immediately accepted by the farmers of Nova Scotia, not only because they produced such good milk, but because they were quiet and made excellent oxen.

By 1895 considerable demand had developed for Guernsey cattle in the Maritime Provinces and the first importations from the island of Guernsey took place. These were made through the late Hon. Sydney Fisher, Federal Minister of Agriculture and founder of one of Quebec's best Guernsey herds. Importations from the island have been made intermittently, but the largest number has reached Canada from the United States. The U.S. is still a major source of breeding stock.

From its beginning in the Maritime Provinces, the Guernsey next found favour in Quebec, eastern Ontario and British Columbia. About 1925 it started to attract attention in central and western Ontario — now there are ten times as many purebred Guernsey herds in Ontario than in any other province.

By 1905 Maritime Guernsey breeders wanted to facilitate registration of progeny and to encourage breed promotion. Through the efforts of Howard Corning of Cheggoggin, Nova Scotia, who may well be termed the founder

of the breed in Canada, the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association was organized and incorporated under a federal government act.

The association elects its board of directors on a regional basis with provision in the constitution for the election of directors on a provincial basis if membership warrants it. At present, 11 directors are elected with five of them from Ontario.

In addition, active provincial clubs exist in all but Saskatchewan and Newfoundland. Local clubs also play a major role in breed promotion in their areas.



Three-year-old Guernsey heifers show the characteristics which have won them acclaim at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto.

CURRENT REGISTRATION AND GROWTH

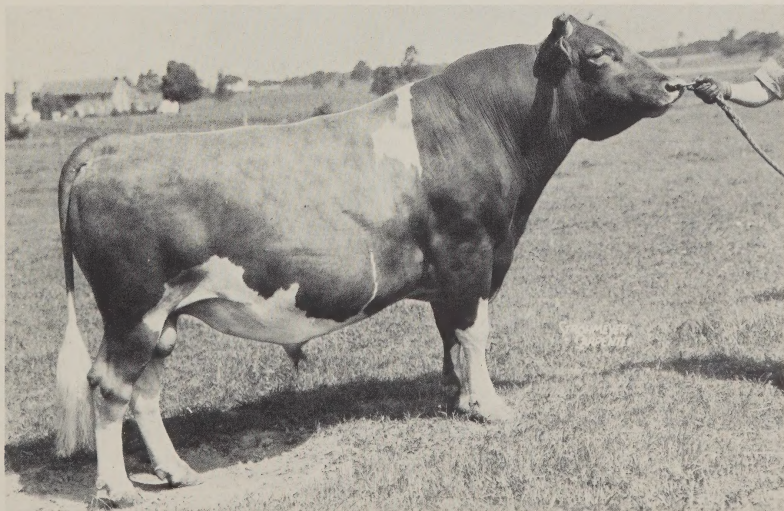
Coinciding with the incorporation of the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association in 1905, the Canadian National Livestock Records office was formed — a co-operative managed by representatives of the various breed associations elected for a one-year term.

This "records office" is responsible for the registration and transfer of all the animals recorded by the co-operating societies and, in addition, it records memberships and receives all the fees and dues on these transactions. Payment for services is charged against each association in proportion to the work performed for them in a particular year.

During 1966 there were 5,656 Guernseys registered and 4,065 transfers recorded for 753 members. The registrations are approximately five times higher than in 1930. They reached their peak in 1961 when 6,591 animals were registered and 4,232 were transferred for 910 members. This change is attributed to a decrease in the number of dairy farmers in Canada and a tendency to expand the remaining farms into more commercially oriented milk producing units rather than breeding units.

RESTRICTIVE REGISTRATION

All animals sired by a registered Guernsey bull and out of a registered Guernsey female are eligible for registration at specified fees. To encourage early registration, the fees are scaled according to age at the time application is made. Bulls, however, must be out of cows that have been classified "Good Plus" or better under the approved herd classification program. The dams must also have been officially tested for production and have made a record equivalent to 120 per cent of the Breed Class Average (BCA) for milk and butterfat before the bulls may qualify for registration at the same



Maplewood Royalist's Brigadier is Plus Proven for type and production.

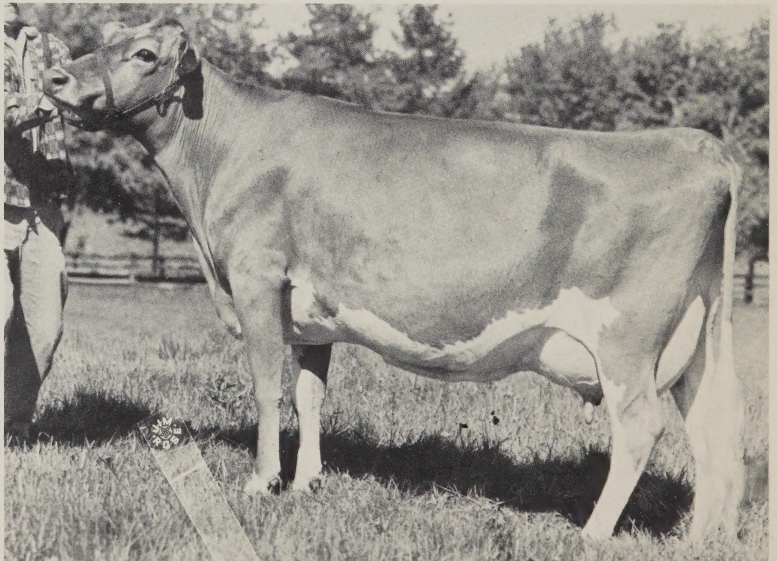
fee as females. All other males are eligible for registration at a \$50 fee which is not refundable should the dam qualify later.

Accurate and complete records are an important part of breeding registered stock. A record book or an approved filing system must be used by all purebred Guernsey breeders. These books or files must be available for inspection by officials of the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association, the Canadian National Livestock Records and of Canada's Department of Agriculture, on request.

PLACE OF THE BREED IN CANADIAN DAIRYING

Guernsey cattle were imported by Canadians to improve the productive ability of the dairy cattle and, in doing so, make a better living for the farmers.

Their original purpose was to increase butter producing qualities, since most milk was skimmed and the cream manufactured into butter. They are still performing well in this role but the majority of Guernseys in Canada now produce for the fluid milk trade. Guernsey milk is popular because of the high "carotene" content which makes it so attractive in appearance. Its high solids-not-fat content, which includes more protein, more lactose and more minerals than average milk, makes it especially attractive as partly



Keldun Banners Nancy is rated Very Good. In 305 days in milk she has produced, at 2 years, 12,557 pounds (5,695.8 kg) milk, 570 pounds (258.5 kg) fat; at 4 years, 15,268 pounds (6,925.5 kg) milk, 608 pounds (275.8 kg) fat; at 6 years 13,746 pounds (6,235.1 kg) milk, 616 pounds (279.4 kg) fat.

skimmed milk. Approximately 40 per cent of the fluid milk trade in the province of Ontario is accounted for by partly skimmed milk and it is growing in popularity throughout North America.

The Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association recognized the sales appeal of Guernsey milk and has registered three trademarks: "Golden Guernsey" for full fat Guernsey milk; "Guernsey Royal" for Guernsey milk reduced to 3.2 per cent butterfat; and "Guernsey Gold" for Guernsey milk reduced to 2 per cent butterfat. These milks are promoted co-operatively through circulars delivered to the home, advertisements in local newspapers, radio and television commercials and through salesmen contests, funds for all of which are contributed by the producers.

The breed has improved greatly in type as well as production. Canadian Guernseys have become larger, longer and more upstanding with a concentration on milking qualities rather than beefing qualities. This has resulted in a cow that will average close to 1,200 pounds (544.8 kg) in weight, stand 52 to 53 inches (1,320.8 to 1,346.2 mm) high at the withers and has an udder that is carried well above ground. In production, the breed has increased its average nationally by 15 per cent in the last 10 years. The present national average for all cows on the official testing program is 8,711 pounds (3,954.8 kg) milk, 424 pounds (192.5 kg) butterfat in 305 days on twice daily milking. The breed class average is 115 per cent milk and 112 per cent butterfat.

PERFORMANCE OF THE BREED

To reach any degree of efficiency in breeding dairy cattle, a milk recording program must be maintained. The official Record of Performance (ROP), supervised by the Production Service of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is recognized internationally. ROP certificates are issued for all cows on test. All cows that remain on test for a period of 240 days or more are reported on their first 305 days of production in terms of the Breed Class Average (BCA). This is a system of evaluating records so that they may be compared without account for the animal's age when tested, the length of lactation or times milked. In addition to the first 305 days of production, the entire lactation, regardless of the number of days milked, will be recorded for lifetime production of the cow.

Some provincially sponsored testing programs have also been approved for use in sire analysis, lifetime production awards and for production requirements for registering bulls.

Lifetime production rewards are made to cows that produce at an above average level for many years. These are made on the basis of total BCAs providing that the BCAs per lactation average 115 per cent. Bronze medal certificates are awarded when combined BCAs total 1,150 and awards are made for each additional 230 BCAs total through silver, silver and seal, gold, gold and seal, to diamond medal certificates when the BCAs total 2,300. For each BCA total of 230 above 2,300 a seal is added.

The highest lifetime milk producer in Canada is Clovelly Kings Queen Bess who produced 188,047 pounds (85,373.3 kg) of milk, 9,260 pounds (4,204.0 kg) of butterfat in 13 lactations.

Recognition is also given to herds with the highest herd average production. This award has been won frequently by Jamaica Farms, Newmarket, Ontario.

Awards are granted to cows making records which place among the ten highest ever reported in the various age groupings: 2 years, 3 years, 4 years and 5 years and over, for 305 days, 365 days, twice daily milking and three times daily milking. The top ten cows in each class make up an honour roll for both milk and butterfat and cows which place first are given special recognition.

MILK HONOUR ROLL — 365 Days — Twice-a-Day Milking

Name of Cow	lbs (kg) Milk	lbs (kg) Fat	Per Cent Fat
	Mature Class		
Bon Haven Emeraldus Ruby	25,141 (11,403.8 kg)	998 (452.7 kg)	3.97
	4-year-old class		
Orchardlea Monarch's Norma	20,580 (9,334.9 kg)	936 (423.5 kg)	4.55
	3-year-old class		
Tralee Autocrat Georgia	20,209 (9,166.6 kg)	854 (387.4 kg)	4.19
	2-year-old class		
Oberland J. Modesty	17,679 (8,019.1 kg)	803 (364.2 kg)	4.54

MILK HONOUR ROLL — 305 Days — Twice-a-Day Milking

Name of Cow	lbs (kg) Milk	lbs (kg) Fat	Per Cent Fat
	Mature Class		
Bon Haven Emeraldus Ruby	21,834 (9,903.7 kg)	871 (395.1 kg)	3.99
	4-year-old class		
Brockwell H.H. Carmelle	18,648 (8,458.6 kg)	755 (342.5 kg)	4.05
	3-year-old class		
Will O West Honour's Harriett	18,303 (8,302.1 kg)	700 (317.5 kg)	3.82
	2-year-old class		
Dunnsharon Lida	17,566 (7,967.8 kg)	686 (311.2 kg)	3.91

Since three times daily milking is not practised widely in Canada only the top cow in each of the 305 and 365 days, twice daily milking, honour rolls are listed.

BUTTERFAT HONOUR ROLL — 365 Days — Twice-a-Day Milking

Name of Cow	lbs (kg) Milk	lbs (kg) Fat	Per Cent Fat
Berryland's Tiny Girl	Mature Class		
	22,125 (10,035.7 kg)	1,023 (464.02 kg)	4.62
Gwen's Georgia	4-year-old class		
	20,380 (9,244.2 kg)	974 (441.8 kg)	4.77
Wivelsfield Imperator's AJA	3-year-old class		
	17,446 (7,913.4 kg)	936 (424.6 kg)	4.37
Oberland J. Modesty	2-year-old class		
	17,679 (8,019.1 kg)	803 (363.2 kg)	4.54

BUTTERFAT HONOUR ROLL — 305 Days — Twice-a-Day Milking

Name of Cow	lbs (kg) Milk	lbs (kg) Fat	Per Cent Fat
Berryland's Tiny Girl	Mature Class		
	19,209 (8,713.1 kg)	878 (398.2 kg)	4.57
Orchardlea Monarch's Norma	4-year-old class		
	18,602 (8,437.7 kg)	838 (380.1 kg)	4.50
Wivelsfield Imperator's AJA	3-year-old class		
	16,338 (7,410.8 kg)	870 (394.6 kg)	5.33
Arcline Braggart's Sue	2-year-old class		
	11,956 (5,423.2 kg)	731 (331.6 kg)	6.11

BREED-TYPE CLASSIFICATION

Herd type classification is a system of grading or classifying animals in the herd by inspection. It applies to females that have had at least one calf and two bulls 18 months of age or older.

The present system is known as the Defective Characteristics and Break-down Score Card. This method, in addition to supplying the final rating of the animal, gives its rating under several general headings and another section points out the defective parts of the animal's body. From this information a clear picture of the animal as the inspector saw it is provided. From time to time summaries are made for the sires and for the breed in general which are available to the breeders to assist them in herd improvement.

Classification is conducted on a pre-arranged schedule with visits to herds made at regular intervals. All registered animals that have freshened and have never previously been classified must be submitted for classification each time the inspector makes an official visit.

The objectives of herd type classification are:

(A) For the national herd:

- (1) To determine the peculiarities of the national Guernsey herd.
- (2) To identify animals that may contribute to the over-all improvement of the national herd.
- (3) To make possible the further study of the relationship between type and production.

(B) For the individual herd:

- (1) To point out the weaknesses as well as the strong points in individual animals and in the herd as a group.
- (2) To give each breeder an unbiased opinion of each individual and the herd generally as an aid to further improvement.
- (3) To supply in detail a permanent record of animals that may be included in a pedigree where pictures or personal knowledge is unavailable.

Animals are classified for type as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Excellent | (EX) | - Animals must score 90 per cent or more of the scale of points. |
| Very Good | (VG) | - Animals that score 85 per cent or more but less than 90 per cent. |
| Good Plus | (GP) | - Animals that score 80 per cent or more but less than 85 per cent. |
| Fairly Good | (FG) | - Animals that score 75 per cent or more but less than 80 per cent. |
| Fair | (F) | - Animals that score 70 per cent or more but less than 75 per cent. |
| Poor | (P) | - Animals that score less than 70 per cent of the scale of points. |



Brooknill C. A. Glacue is an example of Canadian Guernsey type and quality.

BREED PUBLICITY

Promotion of Guernseys is carried on through field officers who work with breeders, prospective breeders, milk distributors and cattle selling agencies. The Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association produces a breed magazine, The Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Journal, 11 times a year; prepares promotional booklets and issues press releases to all agricultural media as well as carrying on milk promotional activities. The association also provides the material for extended pedigrees which are essential in sales catalogues.

CANADIAN GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

**368 Woolwich Street
Guelph, Ontario, Canada**

**For further information please contact
the Canadian Trade Office
at this address**

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